

individuals or companies. How much more could they do if the government became a much larger investor in private securities?

Another issue is the matter of political correctness and the pressure that would materialize to use the money for a social statement. Should the government own stock in companies that make cigarettes? That distribute liquor? That offer abortions? That have operations in repressive nations? That have a bad environmental record? Some members of Congress might try to influence investments on the basis of social conscience instead of market savvy.

Clinton supporters have argued that the problem is solvable, perhaps with an independent board of long-term appointees, similar to the Federal Reserve Board. The board would direct investments, perhaps from a limited list of broad, mutual-fund type stocks.

Other opponents have wondered at the propriety of government ownership of shares in private sector companies. Stockholders have a say in company management, voting for board members and approving mergers and acquisitions. The government could have an effect on the company either way, if it voted the shares it owned and if it didn't.

There are precedents, however. States, cities and some independent federal agencies such as the Federal Reserve System have pension plans invested in stocks. Managers of those funds say they have not created any of the problems that critics are bringing up. On the other hand, those funds are not as large as the potential Social Security investment.

Removing the stock-market investment portion of Clinton's plan would not kill it. Experts suggest that it would mean the proposal would extend the solvency of Social Security only 50 years rather than 55 years.

The plan is a radical departure from current practices. It has some intriguing aspects, but comes with troubling questions such as those raised by Greenspan. The questions need to be answered before the plan can be assessed.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE RIGHT TO LIFE ACT

#### HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 9, 1999*

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on an issue that is of great concern to many Americans, abortion. Every year, approximately 1.5 million innocent babies are intentionally killed because of abortion. This represents 4,000 times a day that an unborn child is taken from its mother's womb and denied the opportunity to live. In some instances, these babies are killed moments before taking their first breath. Section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment to our Constitution clearly states that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." I wholeheartedly believe that these constitutional rights should include our nation's unborn children.

Mr. Speaker, in the landmark case of *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court refused to determine when human life begins and therefore

found nothing to indicate that the unborn are persons protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. In the decision, however, the Court did concede that, "If the suggestion of personhood is established, the appellants' case, of course, collapses, for the fetus' right to life would be guaranteed specifically by the Amendment." Considering Congress has the constitutional authority to uphold the Fourteenth Amendment, coupled by the fact that the Court admitted that if personhood were to be established, the unborn would be protected, it can be concluded that we have the authority to determine when life begins.

It is for this reason that today I am introducing the Right to Life Act. This legislation does what the Supreme Court refused to do in *Roe v. Wade* and recognizes the personhood of the unborn for the purpose of enforcing four important provisions in the Constitution: (1) Sec. 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment prohibiting states from depriving any person of life; (2) Sec. 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment providing Congress the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this amendment; (3) the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, which concurrently prohibits the federal government from depriving any person of life; and (4) Article I, Section 8, giving Congress the power to make laws necessary and proper to enforce all powers in the Constitution.

The Right to Life Act will protect millions of future children by prohibiting any state or federal law that denies the personhood of the unborn, thereby effectively overturning *Roe v. Wade*. I urge my colleagues to join me in this very important endeavor.

#### TRIBUTE TO SHEILA BROCKMAN AND THE STUDENTS OF ST. ANTHONY'S SCHOOL

#### HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 9, 1999*

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ms. Sheila Brockman and her junior high school science class of St. Anthony's School in Streator, Illinois for their remarkable and successful efforts to save Pluto from demotion as a planet.

Earlier this year, the Minor Planet Center, a division of the International Astronomical Union, responsible for monitoring the comets, asteroids and other bodies orbiting the sun, proposed that Pluto be given a number and considered only a minor planet.

Pluto was discovered on February 16, 1930 by Clyde Tombaugh, a native of Streator, Illinois while working at the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona. Mr. Tombaugh was the only American and one of just five people in history to discover a planet orbiting the sun.

Expressing their pride in Mr. Tombaugh's significant achievement, the St. Anthony students, led by Ms. Brockman, quickly began a letter writing campaign to the International Astronomical Union. The protest movement launched by the St. Anthony students drew support from schools around the State of Illinois and national media attention.

As a result of the growing public outrage raised by the leadership of Ms. Brockman and the St. Anthony students, the International Astronomical Union announced from its headquarters in Paris, France that it would be making no proposal to change the status of Pluto as the ninth planet in the solar system.

I wholeheartedly commend Ms. Brockman and the St. Anthony students both for their pride in the City of Streator and its history and also for their realization that in America a small group of citizens taking a strong stand for something in which they believe can make a difference.

#### TRIBUTE TO ANNE SPEAKE

#### HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 9, 1999*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Anne Speake for her service as president of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce. Anne Speake's leadership and community involvement has had a profound impact on the advancement and quality of life on commerce in the Central San Joaquin Valley.

Anne Speake is the owner and operator of the International English Institute. Anne started this business over 15 years ago, and is a successful business woman not only in the Valley but globally through the International English Institute. Most recently, she was selected to receive the Central California Women in Business Award by the U.S. Small Business Administration.

Anne Speake is a role model for all women owning businesses. Mrs. Speake is deeply committed to our community and actively serves on several state and local organizations. She currently serves on the Executive Committee of the Fresno Business Council, as Vice Chair of the Fresno Revitalization Corporation, and as a member in the Economic Development Corporation.

As Fresno Chamber of Commerce President, Anne Speake is viewed as a consensus builder and a leader. During her term as Chamber President, she sought to improve service to its 2,300 members and increase the internal efficiency within the Chamber. Under her leadership the Fresno Chamber of Commerce has played a central role in the revitalization of downtown Fresno and initiated several community and cultural improvement projects. In addition, she was an advocate of greater community involvement through Leadership Fresno, which graduated 31 students, and the Employment Competency Committee certified 500 students who worked with business people throughout the year.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Anne Speake for her service as President of the Fresno Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Speake is a faithful public servant, who has shown care for small business and dedication to her community. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing Anne Speake many more years of success.

A TRIBUTE TO DENNIS S.  
DIMATTEO AND LILLIAN M.  
ELMORE

### HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 9, 1999*

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for just under a quarter century, Dennis S. DiMatteo has worked for the General Division of the Court of Common Pleas, where he now serves as a Supervisor in the Probation Department. Nominated by Administrative and Presiding Judge Richard McMonagle, Dennis oversees other probation officers and is involved specifically in such programs as those involving electronic home detention work release, mentally retarded offenders and intensive special probation.

He was a pioneer probation officer in community service and work release programs and has, with others, created rules and policies for the court in many of these areas.

Married to Patricia and the father of Michael and Carla, Dennis lives in Lyndhurst. Following his graduation from Ohio State University, he served as an officer in the United States Army prior to entering service with the Court.

An avid Ohio State alumnus and, especially, a fan of its football program, Dennis also enjoys reading science fiction and watching Cleveland Indians baseball.

LILLIAN M. ELMORE

As Deputy Administrator of the Eighth Appellate District of the Court of Appeals of Ohio, Lillian M. Elmore has many duties. She greets the public and answers their questions about the Court's processes, administers the motion docket, supplements files, updates the Court's data base and even acts as a Bailiff in some oral arguments.

Nominated by Chief Judge Patricia Ann Blackmon, Lillian has risen from being a clerk-typist to secretary to administrator in the more than two decades she has worked at the Court of Appeals.

Mother of Ricardo, she volunteers at Bedford High School, where Rico is a student, is a member of Mt. Olive Missionary Baptist Church and is also active in fund raising for many charities, including the United Negro College Fund.

Lil, as her friends know her, prides herself on being willing to go "the extra mile" to help others, and, for herself enjoys walking, aerobics and dancing, among other activities.

POPE RIGHT ON IRAQ—CLINTON  
POLICY HOLDS LITTLE HOPE  
FOR PEACE

### HON. BOB SCHAFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 9, 1999*

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, His Holiness Pope John Paul II was right to use the occasion of his St. Louis visit to chastise Bill Clinton's handling of Iraq. A full month having passed since Operation Desert Fox, it remains unclear who stands the victor.

The coincident timing of impeachment-eve air strikes sparked rampant speculation about President Bill Clinton's motives and drew indignant insistence by the White House that U.S. national security was the singular interest. Today the pope finds himself among an ever-growing crowd of Americans unconvinced last month's missile attack was an absolute necessity and with the settling dust comes clarification of the uneasy truth: Saddam Hussein remains in power.

This fact controverts a December 17, 1998 call by Congress to finish the job. On a near unanimous vote, 221 Republicans, 195 Democrats, and one Independent adopted a resolution in support of our troops engaged in Desert Fox.

Congress also included in the measure a bold policy statement, "to remove the regime headed by Saddam Hussein from power in Iraq and to promote the emergence of a democratic government to replace that regime." In earnest, federal lawmakers had authorized \$110 million for the political liberation of Iraq. The Clinton administration has so far used only \$58,000 to host a conference on the topic.

Clinton's own signature on a separate Iraq Liberation Act earlier in 1998 also called for Saddam's removal giving every indication the administration concurred with Congressional intent to finally address the underlying cause of Iraq's belligerence—Saddam's ruthless regime.

However, one day into Operation Desert Fox, Defense Secretary Cohen confessed before a closed assembly of the U.S. House our plans did not include undermining Saddam's dictatorship. "The objective of the attack," he admitted, "is to go after those chemical, biological or weapons of mass destruction sites to the extent that we can." A Congressman followed up, "Why not go after his regime if that's what the problem is?"

Cohen replied, "We have set forth our specific targets, and that's what we intend to carry out." Across the Atlantic, British Defense Minister Robertson delivered the consonant line to Members of Parliament, "It's not our objective to remove Saddam Hussein from power."

Coupled with the historic record of Clinton's Iraq policy, his eagerness to launch missiles while neglecting chief U.S. objectives adds plausibility to the pontiff's skepticism. The president's stubborn devotion to the failing policy of "containment" has yielded little more than prolonged hardship for Iraq's 22 million civilians and unneeded strain on precarious international relationships.

The broad international coalition forged and maintained by President Bush during Desert Storm is now badly eroded. The indecision of the United Nations has effectively become the basis for U.S. policy by default.

Last week's proposal by France and Russia, for example, to completely lift sanctions was immediately answered by a counterproposal from the U.S. allowing Baghdad to sell unlimited amounts of oil. This exchange is another strong indication the economic embargo is rapidly disintegrating. Moreover, Iraq's weapons program is continuing to expand in the face of sporadic U.S. military reaction, the timing of which seems controlled as much by Clinton as by Saddam himself.

Periodic air and missile strikes have at best achieved only temporary obstacles for Saddam, but have proven ineffective in dampening the dictator's zeal to develop nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. The pope's statement in St. Louis "military measures don't resolve problems in themselves; rather they aggravate them" hits the mark in Clinton's case.

The president's indecisiveness to maintain a competent inspection regimen, and his abandonment of Iraqi opposition forces have effectively confined U.S. options to cat-and-mouse air strikes as far as the eye can see. For all of his stern lectern-pounding pronouncements about the importance of unimpeded weapons inspections, Clinton's support for the U.N. Special Commission (UNSCOM) mission turned out to be nothing more than rhetorical.

A recently released report by the House Republican Policy Committee details the inexplicable record of the Clinton administration. The report shows beginning in November of 1997, the White House secretly intervened to stop UNSCOM inspectors, directing UNSCOM to rescind orders for surprise searches of Iraqi weapons sites and attempting to fire Scott Ritter, a senior UNSCOM inspector, for carrying out inspectors Saddam found inconvenient. The administration intervened again in December of 1997 and in January of 1998 culminating in the removal of Ritter from Iraq in the middle of a new round of surprise inspections.

In March of 1998, U.S. and Britain withheld essential intelligence support for UNSCOM. In July, the two countries intervened again to call off a new schedule of inspections. Finally in August, Secretary Albright personally intervened once more to cancel one of the most critical and promising rounds of surprise inspections. These actions ultimately resulted in Ritter's resignation citing the Clinton administration's refusal to let UNSCOM do its job.

Clearly the president's precipitous policy in Iraq must be replaced by a serious one designed to legitimately achieve genuine U.S. objectives. We must adopt a proactive strategy to end Saddam's dangerous rule.

Mr. Speaker, America must reach out to a unified Iraqi opposition, expand its leadership among Iraqi citizens, strangle Saddam's economic lifeline, and systematically cripple his tyrannical rule. Absent a tactical plan to remove Saddam, he will succeed in breaking out of the Gulf War peace agreement, acquiring weapons of mass destruction, and assembling the means to deliver them.

Only when Saddam's regime is replaced with one respectful of its neighbors and of its own people will liberty have a chance in the Middle East. Until then, peace doesn't have a prayer, no matter how many times John Paul II comes to America.

### SOCIAL SECURITY GUARANTEE INITIATIVE

### HON. PAUL RYAN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, February 9, 1999*

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Social Security Guarantee Initiative. This legislation would express